# Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1312.] TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1796. [VOLUME X.

## For Freight or Charter

*To Europe or the W. Indies,*

The new Brig FAIR AMERICAN, Richard Galley, Master; burthen 145 tons; has good accommodations, and is now ready to receive a cargo:—apply to the Captain on board, first wharf above the Still-House, Southwark, or to

*Isaac Harvey, jun.*

Who has now for sale, at his store, No. 5, South Water-street,

A quantity of Cayenne and Trinidad Cotton
Spanish Soal Leather
And a parcel of Carolina Rice, in whole and half tierces.

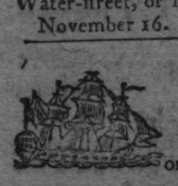
11th mo. 11th. d2w

## BARTER.

For Sale, a good strong built ship, burthen 1350 barrels, nearly new, well found and can be put to sea at a small expence. Payment will be received in English or India goods, or if more agreeable to the purchaser, 3, 6, and 9 months credit would be given on approved notes, for further particulars enquire at No. 8, South Water-street, or No. 29 North Third-street.

November 16. d7t

## For Madeira,



*The ship Concord,*

Capt. John Thomson. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

*Peter Blight;*

Who has for sale, a quantity of

Brandy, in pipes
Whiting and Copperas, in hogsheads
Old Hock, in cases
Dutch Cream-Cheese, in boxes
Window Glass
Empty Gun-Cases
Glass Ware, in boxes
Painters' Colours, ground in oil
Sweet Oil, in cases of a dozen bottles each
Hazlenuts, in sacks.

November 11. d1m

## Wanted to Charter,

*A fast-sailing Vessel,*

That will carry 5 or 600 barrels; to load immediately for the West-Indies. Apply to

Peter Blight.

November 18. dx

## FOR LONDON,

The capital ship CERES,

To sail soon:—For freight or passage apply to DAVY, ROBERTS & Co. or

*John Vaughan,*

September 10. Front-street.

## For Sale.

The Ship *CHARLOTTE,*

A stout vessel, about 150 tons burthen, well found and may be sent to sea at a small expence.

Apply to

*Joseph Anthony and Co.*

Nov. 8. dx.

## FOR SALE,

*THE SHIP MARY,*

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

## Just arrived, and will this day be landed

from on board the brig FAVORITE at Chesnut street wharf.

*25 Tons best Russia Clean HEMP,*

56 Tons old Sable flat IRON,
200 Coils best Russia CORDAGE, assorted sizes,
100 Pieces brown Russia SHEETINGS,
100 Bolts Russia DUCK,
240 Pieces Ravens do.
20 Half-down feather beds, and
A few pieces assorted DIAPER.

*FOR SALE BY*

Joseph Anthony and Co.

The above mentioned BRIG will sail in a few days, and take freight on moderate terms for Boston or Salem, for which or passage apply on board or as above

October 31. d

## For Charter,

The Ship *JOHN BULKELY,*

AYRES STOCKLEY, Master.

An excellent live-oak and cedar built ship, of about 3000 barrels burthen.—Apply to

*Jesse & Robert Waln.*

Nov. d.

## For London,

*The ship William Penn,*

James Josiah, master. Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

Jesse and Robert Waln.

November 10, 1796. d

## For Liverpool,

The Ship *DOMINICK TERRY,*

JACOB DEHART, Master.

Has a part of her cargo engaged.—For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at the wharf of the subscribers, or,

*Jesse & Robert Waln.*

Nov. 7. d

## For Lisbon,

The Danish barque BENEVENTURA, SAMUEL STUB, Master,

A good vessel of about two hundred tons burthen. For freight or passage apply to

*Jesse & Robert Waln.*

Nov. 7. d.

## PROPOSALS,

By WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church, Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription,

## ADAMS'S

*Defence of the American Constitutions.*

CONDITIONS:

I. The work shall be printed on English wove-paper, page for page, from the best London Edition; of course it will be comprized in three large octavo volumes.

II. For the three volumes, bound in boards, the price to subscribers is to be only four dollars, and to non-subscribers, five dollars and a half.

III. The subscription shall remain open for ten days, and if an encouraging number of subscribers are obtained in that time, the publisher engages to have the work ready for delivery in six weeks from the present date.

15th November, 1796.

N. B. Subscriptions are taken by the principal booksellers of Philadelphia and New York.

☞ The subscribers to the History of Jacobinism are respectfully informed, that it will be ready for delivery early next week.

Nov. 16. §x.

## Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET,

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law generally thro' the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOT, near Market Street Wharf.

Nov. 8. tu&f3m

## The brig West-Indian's Cargo

*Will be Landed on Monday morning,*

*The 21st instant,*

At South-street Wharf,

*From the North side of Jamaica.*

120 Hogsheads and one barrel Coffee
13 Hogsheads of Sugar
105 Hogsheads high proof Rum.

For Sale by

*PETER BLIGHT.*

November 19. §x

## FOR SALE,

A few hogsheads of choice New-England RUM,
A number of barrels of BEEF, and PORK,
And a few kegs of LARD, of a superior quality.

Enquire at No. 71, north Water-street.

November 8, 1796 dtf

## For Sale,

*By Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.*

25 hhds. West-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
8 Barrels best Indigo, and,
A few thousand bushels of Turk's Island salt.

Oct. 17. d.

## 10 hogsheads St. Croix Rum,

5 Pipes Vinegar,

For Sale, by

*Ezekiel Hall,*

No. 20, Penn Street.

Nov. 7.

## This Day will be Landed,

From on board the brig Dispatch, Captain P. Brum, from Malaga, at Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge,

FRESH FRUITS, viz.

Raisins, in kegs, boxes and baskets
Figs in kegs
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Olives in ditto
Lemons in chests
Anchovies in kegs
Almonds, soft shelled, in sacks

Also,

Brandy in butts
Sweet Mountain Wine in quarter-casks—&c.

For Sale by

Peter Kuhn.

November 17. §6

THE Partnership of JONATHAN HARVEY & Co. being this day Dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to said firm are requested to make speedy payment to Jonathan Harvey, who is authorized to receive the same, and those who have any demands will please to bring in their accounts to him for settlement.

*The Business will be Continued*

By Jonathan Harvey,

*AT HIS STORE NO. 106, S. FRONT-STREET;*

Where he has for Sale,

A general assortment of DRY GOODS.

November 14, 1796. §1m

## STOP THE THIEVES!!!

LAST Wednesday Evening, October 19, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, the bed room of Mr. Ricketts in O'Eller's hotel was entered, either by means of false keys, or at the window, by some villain or villains, who must have been acquainted with the situation of the house (as the door was found locked after they had committed the theft) who took away from amongst several trunks, ONE which contained a valuable part of Mr. Rickett's property, but of which he is not yet able to ascertain the contents particularly. After bringing the said trunk away, and emptying it of upwards of a thousand dollars in cash and bank notes, the villains left it behind the circus, during the time that the performances of the evening were going forward.

It is earnestly requested, that all tavern-keepers on the stage roads, and the ferry houses, as well as all civil officers, may be watchful in securing suspicious persons, who may have a redundance of cash, which their appearance would by no means bespeak them to be possessed of.

*One Hundred Dollars Reward*

Will be given for securing the thief or thieves, and a further reward for securing them with the property.

Oct 12. d

## To be Sold,

The Time of a smart, active Negro Lad,

Who has Eleven years to serve.

Enquire at No. 58, South Front street.

October 18. §

## For Sale.

7 cases coarse hats
Copper bottoms and sheets
Shot, all sizes, patent and common
Sheet and barr lead
English shoes and boots in cases
Tin plates
Gold watches
Taunton ale in casks.

Apply to

*Simon Walker,*

124, So. Fourth Street.

Nov. 8. d14t.

## OLD

## London Particular Madeira Wine,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter-casks,

Landing this day at Chesnut-street Wharf, and for sale by

*Joseph Anthony & Co.*

Nov. 1. d

## Best Boston & Nova-Scotia Mackarel,

Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.
47 bbls. prime Coffee,
Best Boston Beef,
Codfish in hds.
Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti, and Northern } OIL.

Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a superior quality.

A few boxes excellent brown soap,
6 Bales of Corks,
40 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine.
A few sacks of Feathers.
A few bales India Muslins.

*FOR SALE BY*

JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

October 31. d

## The Cargo of the Polacre Independent,

CAPTAIN CATHCART, from Alicant and Lisbon, landing at the subscribers wharf—

28 Pipes of Brandy
18 Bales of Spanish wool
3 do. of Anniseed
7000 Bushels of best Lisbon Salt
80 Boxes of Lemons

For sale by WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

ALSO,

Seventy Hogsheads of prime JAMAICA SUGARS, received by the ship Dominick Terry, Capt. De Hart, from Kingston.

Sept. 13. d

## Irish Linens, &c.

*Imported per the ships Glasgow, from Dublin, Liberty, from Cork, and brig Mentor, from Belfast,*

4-4 and 7-8 Wide IRISH LINENS,

In whole and half boxes,

Assorted from 11d. to 4s. sterling—Also 5-8 wide Sheetings, and low priced yarn and worsted Hose.

*On Hand,*

7-8 Wide Lawns.
Diapers and Table-Cloths
A few boxes Tickens and Checks
A few bales Flannels
Cork and Belfast Sail Cloth, Nos. 1 and 6
25 Boxes, 10 Ditto, 5 Ditto } Window Glass, { 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10.

The above mentioned Goods are all entitled to the drawback, and will be disposed of by the package on reasonable terms.

James, Clibborn & English,

No. 6, N. Front-street.

10th mo. 19th. dtf

## The Elephant

*IS RETURNED FROM BALTIMORE.*

THE public are respectfully informed, that this animal is to be seen every day, from 8 o'clock in the morning till sun down, in Market-street, No. 106, south side, between Third and Fourth-streets.

Admittance *a quarter of a dollar*, that every citizen may see him.

☞ At the request of many persons it will be exhibited on evenings from five to eight o'clock, at *half a dollar* each.—The room will be well lighted.

*November 7.* d

*Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the West-Indies,*

## Holland Gin, in pipes

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molasses, in hogsheads
Choice old Lisbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine, in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-casks
Malmsey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Russia & Flemish Sheeting and Ravens Duck, in cases
Window Glass, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in casks
Mill Saws and Cross-cut Saws, in boxes

*Also, on hand,*

A few chests of Bohea Tea; Jesuits Bark; Assafœtida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Cossaes, Baftas, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Muslin Handkerchiefs, and a complete assortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Boulting Cloths.

For Sale by

*Pragers & Co.*

October 20 dawm&th2m

## SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

## Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 38th and 39th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

*** A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms.

November 17. ttstf

## To be Let,

A Large Cellar in Walnut-street, just above Fourth-street, that is floored with two inch plank, and will hold upwards of 100 pipes of wine.

Also a Stable and Coach-House, that will hold four horses and two carriages; and several Stores in Fourth-street. Apply to

*George Meade:*

*Who has for sale,*

25 Boxes Castile Soap
Red Lisbon Wine
A few pipes of Bill of Exchange Wine
A few barrels Irish Mess Beef
And a few barrels Ship Bread.

Nov. 4. 15d

## *Just Landing,*

And for Sale, a quantity of

BOURDEAUX BRANDY,

FROM on board the schooner Lydia & Polly, Oliver Jenkins master, lying at Wilcock's wharf. For terms, enquire on board said schooner.

November 15th. §1w

## For Sale,

A Three-story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

## Just Landing,

*At South-street wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,*

The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Isinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12. §

## FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

*GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,*

SOUTH THIRD-STREET,

*Has received per the Diana, from London,*

Clouded and striped Spanish Swandown
Clouded Erminats and Moleskins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Cassinets and Cassimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns

Also, per different arrivals,

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

November 5. dtf

## *LANDING,*

*Out of different vessels from England, and for sale by the subscribers on reasonable terms,*

Superfine and common cloths, and cassimers
Ribbed and striped do. do.
Blankets, mottled green and silk rugs.
Superfine blue, Claret, and common coatings,
Kerseys, Bear-skins, plains and Halfthicks,
Swanskins, Serges and Flannels,
British Ingrain Carpeting,
Hats assorted in cases of 12 doz. each.
Chocolate chintzes, printed Callicoes and Handkerchiefs.
Scarlet Cardinals, and Scarlet Snail,
Yarn, Worsted, and Cotton hosiery,
Beavers, Thicksetts, Velvets, Corduroys, &c. &c.
Buff and drab Genoa Cords of a superior quality.
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. nails, and frying pans,

An assortment of Ironmongerry, Cutlery and a variety of India cotton, and silk goods.

*Thomas & Joshua Fisher.*

No. 5, Dock-street.

Also by the Glasgow from Dublin,
1-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens assorted in boxes of 30 pieces,
do. Brown, Glazed Linnen.

Oct. 17. dtf.

## For Sale,

*By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.*

An Invoice of Cordage,

Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

## An elegant Bay Horse for sale,

Enquire at George Green's Stables, in Pine-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

Nov. 18. §1w

## Washington Lottery.

The 38th and 39th days' drawing of the Washington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-street, where tickets may be examined.

N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.

November 17, 1796. d

## SHERIDAN'S DICTIONARY,

*THE SIXTH EDITION,*

Is this Day Published,

*BY W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON,*

Corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

*In one large 8vo. volume, price 3 dollars.*

A COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, both with regard to sound and meaning, one main object of which is to establish a plain and permanent Standard of Pronunciation. To which is prefixed, a Prosodial Grammar.

*BY THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.*

October 22.

## *Philadelphia, November 22.*

In consequence of the appointment of the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, to be district judge of the state of Rhode Island, his seat in the house of representatives of the United States becomes vacant. ELISHA R. POTTER, Esq. is set up as a candidate to supply his place. Mr. Potter is at present speaker of the house of representatives of that state, is a decided federalist, and will probably be elected by the people.

Mr. FENNO,

*Sir,*

Having read a paragraph in your paper of Friday last, announcing the Rev. I. N. Goetz, as pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the most Holy Trinity: I take this method of informing you, that the title of Pastor, assumed by that reverend gentleman, is founded on the unjust usurpation of my lawful title; arrogated in manifest opposition to, and in open defiance of the authority of the Catholic Church of which he is falsely styled a Pastor.

PETER HELBRON,
Pastor of the Trinity Church.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

There are four districts in the E. S. of Maryland—in these four districts the following characters are elected. The Hon. Judge Done, Gen. John Eccleston and John Roberts, Esqrs. all firm friends to the constitution of the United States, and *good federalists*—the fourth elector is John Gilpin, Esq. supposed to be anti-federal—thus on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, we have *three* out of four, federal electors—in Dorchester county the Democratic candidate had but one vote, in near six hundred that were polled at the election.

The Jacobin faction after being repeatedly foiled by their efforts to *amend* our constitution, have for the sake of encreasing their number, coalesced with the old tories, and even condescended to place one of them at the head of their scribling department; knowing that an old tory will ever be true in hatred to the very name of *Adams*, they run no risk in the instance. But the time has been when Mr. Jefferson would have despised the praises of any political turncoat.

How can this *cidevant* secretary, of the abolition society, hope to deceive, by taking the sacred name of federalist—does he hope that this sheepskin will ever compleatly disguise the wolf—or that a snug wig will ever cover this long ears, if he does, he deceives himself only.

A FEDERALIST.

Mr. FENNO,

I observe in your gazette that a cidevant tory is attacking the writings (*real* and SUPPOSED) and the *character* of the Vice-President of the United States. The circumstance is in perfect coincidence with the conduct of the tory faction thro' the whole course of the revolution—Mr. Adams it is well known was the ATLAS of the whig interest, and no man in America was so much feared and execrated by the tories—their malignity is not extinct—at the late election it was declared by some of the anti federalists, that they hated the very name of Adams. It is now abundantly evident that the objections to that man are founded in his persevering attachment to those principles which gave us our independence—principles from which he never deviated—which he will support to the end of his existence—maugre all the intrigues of foreign agents and domestic traytors—this they know—and for this they oppose him.

The legislatures of the several states are answering the appeal to the people by citizen Adet, in a manner that must silence the enemies of our union, peace and INDEPENDENCE. The legislatures of New York and New-Jersey, have entered the President's address on their journals, and every state in the union will doubtless follow the example. *United, we stand.*

The public CURIOSITY has been excited by the publications in the Aurora, relative to a long note of Mr. Adet, announcing to the government of the United States the suspension of his functions as minister plenipotentiary of the French republic; a note so very long as "to prevent its immediate publication." But to relieve in some degree the impatience of the public, citizen Bache has had the goodness to publish "a sketch of its contents." In the mean time, it is said, he has been working off *privately*, in pamphlets, the entire note, for the use of the *chosen friends* of French politics and French influence; doubtless to be applied to the like *patriotic* purposes, as his edition of the British treaty before it received the President's ratification. The *real patriots*, the friends of *American independence*, will be on their guard against the insidious designs of the devoted tools of a foreign power. Their examination of the note itself, which has this morning appeared in Mr. Brown's paper, will produce this caution.

This long note appears to be occupied in a declamatory detail of old complaints of the French ministers against the United States. The minister goes back to the memorable days of Mr. Genet, and roundly charges the government of the United States with a violation even of the letter of their treaties with France. The complaints hang chiefly on pretended violations of the 17th article of the commercial treaty. Mr. Genet's printed correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, in 1793, shows how erroneously a French minister may construe that article; how erroneously he may interpret the plainest and most incontrovertible laws of nations; and then raise upon his own errors a mass of complaints as indecent in terms as unfounded in reason. The citizens of the United States have seen that correspondence, and thence may form a pretty correct idea of the tenor of Mr. Adet's long note; with this difference, that while the pointed abuse from the former minister raised the indignation of every independent American, his spirit and vivacity yielded some amusement: in reading the note of the latter, only one sentiment will be excited. What will our citizens think when they see those wise and prudent measures of WASHINGTON for preserving us from a participation in the present destructive European war, branded with reproach? Measures sanctioned by congress, and applauded throughout the union? What will they think when they see the part of that man, whose integrity is without a stain, charged with *dissimulation*? His impartial conduct towards all the belligerent powers, called a *pretended impartiality*? When they see his proclamation for preserving our peace, called, "a proclamation of *insidious neutrality*?" When they see the American government charged with *permitting* the *federal courts* to *violate* the 17th article of the treaty with France? By its *chicaneries* abandoning French privateers to its *courts of justice*? And what will they think when they see these courts, which all good citizens venerate, stigmatized as the instruments of injustice, oppression and bad faith?—But I forbear a further enumeration of the wanton reproaches exhibited in this letter. Our citizens will read and judge for themselves. They will naturally conclude that the measures of the government subsequent to 1793, but founded on the principles then established, and which in 1794 were sanctioned by an act of congress, admit of an easy vindication against the aspersions of a minister who has ventured to make the indecent and groundless charge just recited.

Two things in the minister's note merit particular attention—his renewal of citizen Genet's insolent plan, of drawing a line of distinction between the *government* and the *people* of the United States, and directly making his addresses to the *latter*; and the approving manner in which he introduces the name of *Mr. Jefferson*; for a purpose at this moment which the citizens of America will easily discern. The conclusion of the ministers *address* to the *people*, is alike indecent, impertinent and puerile. He doubtless imagines that a few passionate exclamations, *a la Francais*, against Great-Britain, will atone for his unworthy slander of the government, and blind the eyes of our citizens to all the atrocities committed and committing by the French upon our commerce, especially in their West-India Colonies, where their own general Rochambeau has lately informed us, and through the paper of citizen Bache, are collected all the rascals of the old and new world.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

The following is a correct statement of all the votes given for the Electors, exclusive of those given in the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene, which are not received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Coleman | 11,983 |
| Samuel Miles | 11,978 |
| William Wilson | 11,977 |
| Samuel Postlethwaite | 11,977 |
| John Carson | 11,952 |
| Israel Wheelen | 11,947 |
| Henry Wynkoop | 11,934 |
| Thomas Bull | 11,924 |
| Benjamin Elliot | 11,919 |
| Ephraim Douglas | 11,911 |
| John Woods | 11,905 |
| John Arndt | 11,903 |
| Valentine Eckhart | 11,900 |
| Thomas Stokely | 11,888 |
| Jacob Hay | 11,861 |
| James Boyd | 11,009 |
| Thomas M'Kean | 10,984 |
| John Whitehill | 109,81 |
| John Smilie | 10,977 |
| Abraham Smith | 10,971 |
| James Hanna | 10,966 |
| John Piper | 10,966 |
| Jacob Morgan | 10,964 |
| Peter Muhlenberg | 10,959 |
| Joseph Heister | 10,959 |
| William Irwin | 10,935 |
| William M'Clay | 10,897 |
| Jonas Hartzel | 10,827 |
| Jamee Edgar | 10,523 |
| William Brown | 10,363 |

## Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Fame, captain Harris, arrived at New-York, in 34 days from London.

VENICE, September 15.

The instant general Buonaparte arrived at Trente, he wrote to the government, desiring it might order the Commissaries of the Venetian part of Trioul to prepare provisions and forage for the French army. It is supposed from this measure that he intends to proceed to Trieste, where the French will find considerable magazines. In confirmation of this conjecture, a body of French troops has already arrived at Feltre.

The successes of the French army have inspired the Venetian aristocracy with the greatest terror. As the Austrians fly in all directions into the territories of the Republic, and many even take refuge at Mestre and Fustina, the conquerors, it is feared, will pursue them as far as Lagunes, and threaten Venice itself. Considerable reinforcements are sent to all the ports that guard the defiles.

FRANCKFORT, September 20.

The Prince of Nassau Siegen, who arrived at Potsdam from Vienna, is on his return to Vienna. It is thought, that his embassy was to the same purport with that of Mr. Hammond. A general Peace is considered as the object, and the mediation of his Prussian Majesty has been obtained for that purpose.

All the letters from Vienna and Prague, give intelligence of the continual march of troops, and of new levies in the hereditary states. Ten battalions from Gallicia have passed through Prague. Seventy-two comitats of Hungary have offered to raise each 1000 men. In Upper and Lower Austria, recruits are enrolled with the greatest success.

STUTGARD, September 18.

A body of Austrian troops has penetrated from Pforzheim, by Tiefenbrunn, to Wederstadt, where they are now establishing an encampment, from whence they detach powerful patroles of cavalry along all the roads. One of these patroles, consisting of about 120 hussars of Veczay, and 30 hulans of Reglevich, commanded by captain count Warmoden, entered this place at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, with two hundred French prisoners.

September 22.

The situation of general Moreau becomes more critical every day. The Augsburgh Gazette states, that he has been wounded in one of the late actions. The day before yesterday he arrived at the head-quarters at Augsburgh.

We learn from Ratisbon, that on the 18th inst. general Moreau was defeated by general Latour between Aich and Neuburgh, and that on the 19th the Austrians entered Donawerth. This event has seemingly contributed to the retreat of general Moreau.

An Austrian cannoneer, who destroyed the bridge across the Lahn at the moment the French were crossing that river, and by so doing, caused 6000 French troops to be taken prisoners, was instantly made a captain in the army by the Archduke.

It is confidently asserted that the military chest which fell into the hands of the Austrians at Wurtzbourg, contained 150,000 livres in crown pieces, and 12,000,000 in mandats.

The peasants of the valley of Kinzig, and of Val' Arberg, have taken arms against the French.

The archduke Charles has ordered an army of observation of 18,000 men to be formed from Laugenfeld to Papenheim, for the purpose of covering Nuremberg, and protecting the inhabitants of Franconia. Marshal de Petrasch exerts himself to obstruct Moreau's retreat. The Kniabis, and the defiles of the Black Forest, on the left bank of Kinzig, are occupied by the Austrians.

BRUSSELS, 12 *Vendemaire*, October 3.

The whole army of the Sambre and Meuse has been in motion for these last eight days, without our being able to guess at the motives and plans of the generals. Troops are constantly arriving from the right banks of the Rhine on the left of that river; and then they are marched back to the right banks. Since the 8th inst. (29th Sept.) the movements have become more regular, apprehensions begin to be entertained, lest the archduke Charles should bear down upon the Hundsruck with a part of the troops under his orders. The whole centre of the army which was encamped in different positions, from Cologne to Andernach, has received orders to march to the Nahe, and troops are marching day and night through Coblentz to their new destination. The division of general Championet, which had taken post behind the Sieg, has recrossed the Rhine, and proceeds to the same point. The head-quarters, however, remain at Cologne, where most of the French generals are at present assembled. We understood, that Bournonville was to repair to the Sieg to take upon him the command in chief of the armies of the North, and of the Sambre Meuse; and we were assured, that it had been resolved in a general council of War, to march the troops back to the Lahn, but, as yet, it does not appear that these dispositions are likely to be soon executed.

The Austrians have fallen back from the banks of the Rhine, opposite to Bonn, where they made their appearance for several successive days. We know, however, that the enemy occupy a formidable camp two leagues from the Sieg. All the Belgian regiments of horse and foot are with the Archduke's army, and are said to fight on all occasions with the most obstinate fury. The dragoons of La Tour are stated to have put to the sword in a late engagement on the Lahn, a whole French battalion entirely composed of Belgians and Liegeois. The Austrians have likewise established a camp of observation in the plain near Neuwied, to prevent the French from attempting any thing on that side, by marching troops over the bridge near that city, which is still in their possession.

On the 6th and 7th of this month (27th and 28th of September) two very smart engagements are supposed to have taken place on the right banks of the Rhine, as a very brisk cannonade was heard in that quarter. It is at present extremely difficult to learn the particulars of what happens on the right banks of that river. No burghers are allowed to cross the bridge near Cologne; the military alone have leave to pass it.

The reforms in the administrations and offices of the army of the Sambre and Meuse go on apace. It is impossible to form an idea of the crimes and robberies of which a great number of commissaries have rendered themselves guilty.

COBLENTZ, September 17.

The pretended retreat of the Austrians towards Ratisbon, was unquestionably a mere feint; for this morning the republican army abandoned its positions, and retreated partly towards the Sieg. The fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is relieved: at nine this morning, the enemy's advanced guard made its appearance near Pfaffendorff: the garrison of Ehrenbreitstein is already employed in demolishing the works constructed by the French, who are retreating precipitately. Our advices from Treves, dated the 15th, state, that the construction of the trenches is followed up with more energy than ever.

MENTZ, September 16.

At day break this morning, the republicans attacked the whole line of our advanced posts, and drove our pickets to within a short distance of Marienborn: however, by the excellent dispositions of lieutenant-colonel baron de Corvos, and the bravery of the troops, the enemy, although four times more numerous than ourselves, were turned before Hochsheim, and driven into their first lines, with the loss of several men killed, and four made prisoners. On our side, one man and two horses were wounded.

MANHEIM, September 19.

The archduke Charles attempts to be beforehand with the French under Moreau, in making himself master of the most important posts in Suabia, which will make the retreat of that army to the Rhine extremely difficult. The corps under general Petrasch, which, after having advanced as far as Stutgard, divided itself into two columns, has gained several advantages over general Scherer, and made considerable booty.

PARIS, October 3.

We are assured, that Kleber's resignation has not been accepted, and that he does not persist in requiring it; but insists on the re-establishment of discipline: and that the directory have resolved to use the most severe measures for that purpose.

Letters from Milan mention, that Buonaparte has caused the house of Castel Nuovo, on the Venetian territory, to be burnt to the ground, and on the spot has put up a board with these words: "Here a Frenchman was assassinated."

We have accounts from Mans, that while the Jacobins at Paris are moving heaven and earth to overturn the constitution of '95, the Chouans of the west are buying up powder & arms: will no doubt take advantage of the general discontent against a government that goes from faction to faction: and if we may judge from these circumstances, and the insolence and conversations of the Montagards (Mountaineers) &c. we seem still threatened with fresh agitations.

A representative (Bellegarde) having a few days ago struck citizen l'Anglois, in the corridors of the council of five hundred, occasioned a warm debate, whether it was not improper for a representative to be the editor of a public paper, which was referred to a committe of five, namely, Sieyes, Cambaceres, Dannou, Treilhard and Jourdan (des Bouches du Rhone).

The king of Prussia has given leave for all the French in his estates to wear the national cockade.

We have nothing official from the armies. Letters from Munich state, that Moreau continues his retreat through the Brisgaw.

LONDON, October 5.

Yesterday the captain of an American vessel was committed to Tothillfields Bridewell, on suspicion of being a spy from the French government. He was taken from on board his vessel in the river by an order from the secretary of state, before whom he was examined yesterday morning.

October 10.

Some loose accounts were received from Flanders on Saturday, which state the French having been repeatedly defeated in the Hundsruck, but that on the Sieg they had obtained some partial advantages. Moreau is also traced in his retreat as far as Tubengen on the Neckar, where he hoped to be able to make a stand, having received some reinforcements from France by way of Kehl.

Pretty well connected letters have been received through the above mentioned channel, from Italy, of so late a date as the 19th Sept. by which it appears, that in a sortie made from Mantua the preceding day, the French were repulsed with a loss of 1000 men: they had, moreover, says these letters, been compelled to retreat from Bozzen, and recross the Neuis in confusion. These accounts, however, want confirmation.

October 11.

A young French Emigrant is at present in the custody of the Police, by order of the duke of Portland, for having entered into a specific agreement with the Spanish Ambassador to raise 15,000 men upon the Continent only, for the service of that country. He was seized at 4 o'clock in the morning, and the papers were found sewed in the matrass of his bed. He was formerly upon the half pay of the reduced emigrant corps, but had the precaution to throw it up previous to the stipulation in question.

Lord Cornwallis is erecting four batteries on Clayton beach, to command the entrance of the Maldon river, in Essex; and the gentlemen of that county at their Quarter Sessions on Wednesday last, directed a volunteer company consisting of 100 Yeomanry, to be immediately raised and trained for working the guns of the said batteries, at the request of Lord Howard de Walden, the Lord Lieutenant of the said county.

PROTEST OF EARL FITZWILLIAM.

The following protest of earl Fitzwilliam, to the late address of the house of lords to his majesty, is so interesting, on account of containing the sentiments of that highly respectable nobleman, in regard to making peace with France, that we think it necessary to insert it at length—

The motion being made that the address (in answer to his majesty's speech) do pass.—It passed in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT,

1st, Because, by this address, unamended as it stands, the sanction of the lords is given to a series of measures as ill-judged with regard to their object as they are derogatory from the dignity of his majesty's crown, and from the honor of this kingdom. The reiteration of solicitations for peace, to a species of power, with whose very existence all fair and equitable accommodation is incompatible, can have no other effect than that, which it is notorious, all our solicitations have hitherto had. They must encrease the arrogance and ferocity of the common enemy of all nations; they must fortify the credit, and fix the authority of an odious government over an enslaved people; they must impair the confidence of all other powers in the magnanimity, constancy, and fidelity of the British counsels; and it is much to be apprehended it will inevitably tend to break the spring of that energy, and to lower that spirit which has characterized in former times this high-minded nation, and which, far from sinking under misfortune, has even risen with the difficulties and dangers in which our country has been involved.

2d, Because no peace, such as may be capable of recruiting the strength, economizing the means, augmenting the resources, and providing for the safety of this kingdom and its inseparable connections and dependencies, can be had with the usurped power now exercising authority in France, considering the description, the character, and the conduct of those who compose that government, the methods by which they have obtained their power, the policy by which they hold it, and the maxims they have adopted, openly professed and uniformly acted on, towards the destruction of all governments not formed on their model and subservient to their domination.

3d, Because the idea that this kingdom is competent to defend itself, its laws, liberties, and religion, under the general subjugation of all Europe, is presumptuous in the extreme, contradictory to the supposed motives for our present eager solicitations for peace, and is certainly contrary to the standing policy both of state and commerce, by which Great-Britain has hitherto flourished.

4th, Because, while the common enemy exercises his power over the several states of Europe in the way we have seen, it is impossible long to preserve our trade, or, what cannot exist without it, our naval power. This hostile system seizes on the keys of the dominions of these powers, without any consideration of their friendship, their enmity, or their neutrality; prescribes laws to them as to conquered provinces; mulcts and fines them at pleasure; forces them, without any particular quarrel, into direct hostility with this kingdom, and expels us from such ports and markets as she thinks fit; insomuch that (Europe remaining under its present slavery) there is no harbour which we can enter without her permission, either in a commer-

cial or naval character. This general interdict cannot be begged off; we muſt reſiſt it by our power, or we are already in a ſtate of vaſſalage.

5th, Becauſe, whilſt this uſurped power ſhall continue thus conſtituted, and thus diſpoſed, no ſecurity whatever can be hoped for in our colonies and plantations, thoſe invaluable ſources of our national wealth and our naval power. This war has ſhewn that the power prevalent in France, by intentionally diſorganizing that plantation ſyſtem (which France had in common with all other European nations) and by inverting the order and relations therein eſtabliſhed, has been able with a naval force, altogether contemptible, and with very inconſiderable ſuccours from Europe, to baffle in a great meaſure the moſt powerful armaments ever ſent from this country into the Weſt-Indies, and at an expence hitherto unparalleled; and has, by the force of example and by the effect of her machinations, produced, at little or no expence to herſelf, either of blood or treaſure, univerſal deſolation and ruin, by the general deſtruction of every thing valuable & neceſſary for cultivation, throughout ſeveral of our iſlands, lately among the moſt flouriſhing and productive. The new ſyſtem, by which theſe things have been effected, leave our colonies equally endangered in peace as in war. It is therefore with this general ſyſtem (of which the Weſt-India ſcheme is but a ramification) that all antient eſtabliſhments are eſſentially at war for the ſake of ſelf-preſervation.

6th, Becauſe it has been declared from the throne, and in effect the principle has been adopted by parliament, that there was no way likely to obtain a peace, commonly ſafe and honorable, but through the antient and legitimate government long eſtabliſhed in France. That government in its lawful ſucceſſion has been ſolemnly recognized, and aſſiſtance and protection as ſolemnly promiſed to thoſe Frenchmen who ſhould exert themſelves in its reſtoration. The political opinion upon which this recognition was made, is very far from being weakened by the conduct of the new-invented government. Nor are our obligations of good faith, pledged on ſuch ſtrong motives of policy to thoſe who have been found in their allegiance, diſſolved; nor can they be ſo, until fairly directed efforts have been made to ſecure this great fundamental point. None have yet been employed with the ſmalleſt degree of vigour and perſeverance.

7th, Becauſe the example of the great change made by the uſurpation in the moral and political world (more dangerous than all her conqueſts) is by the preſent procedure confirmed in all its force. It is the firſt ſucceſsful example furniſhed by hiſtory of the ſubverſion of the antient government of a great country, and of all its laws, orders, and religion, by the corruption of mercenary armies, and by the ſeduction of a multitude, bribed by confiſcation to ſedition, in defiance of the ſenſe, and to the entire deſtruction of almoſt the whole propriety of the nation. The fatal effects of this example muſt be felt in every country. New means, new arms, new pretexts are furniſhed to ambition; and new perſons are intoxicated with that poiſon.

8th, Becauſe our eagerneſs in ſuing for peace may induce the perſons exerciſing power in France erroneouſly to believe, that we act from neceſſity, and are unable to continue the war, a perſuaſion, which, in the event of an actual peace, will operate as a temptation to them to renew that conduct which brought on the preſent war; neither ſhall we have any of the uſual ſecurities in peace. In their treaties, they do not acknowledge the obligation of that law which for ages has been common to all Europe. They have not the ſame ſentiments nor the ſame ideas of their intereſt in the preſervation of peace, which have hitherto influenced all regular governments; they do not in the ſame manner feel public diſtreſs, or the private miſery of their ſubjects; they will not find the ſame difficulty on the commencement of a new war to call their whole force into ſudden action, where, by the law, every citizen is a ſoldier, and the perſons and property of all are liable at once to arbitrary requiſitions. On the other hand, no attempt has been made to ſhew in what manner, whether by alliances, by force, military or naval, or by the improvement and augmentation of our finances, we ſhall be better able to reſiſt their hoſtile attempts after the peace than at the preſent hour. If we remain armed, we cannot reap the ordinary advantage of peace in economy; if we diſarm, we ſhall be ſubject to be driven into a new war, under every circumſtance of diſadvantage, unleſs we now prepare ourſelves to ſuffer, with patience and ſubmiſſion, whatever inſults, indignities, and injuries we may receive from that inſolent, domineering, and unjuſt power.

9th, Becauſe the inability of humbling ourſelves again to ſolicit peace in a manner, which is a recognization of the French republic, contrary to all the principles of the war, the danger of peace, if obtained, the improbability of its duration, and the perſeverance of the enemy throughout the interval of peace in their miſchievous ſyſtem, is not conjecture, but certainty. It has been avowed by the actual governors of France at the very moment they had before them our application for a paſſport. They choſe that moment for publiſhing a ſtate paper; breathing the moſt hoſtile mind. In it they ſtimulate and goad us, by language the moſt opprobrious and offenſive. They frankly tell us, that it is not our intereſt to deſire peace, for that they regard peace only as the opportunity for preparing freſh means for the annihilation of our naval power. By making peace they do not conceal that it will be their object—"to wreſt from us our maritime preponderancy—to re-eſtabliſh what they invidiouſly call the freedom of the ſeas—to give a new impulſe to the Spaniſh, Dutch and French marines—and to carry to the higheſt degree of proſperity the induſtry and commerce of theſe nations," which they ſtate to be our rivals, which they charge us with "unjuſtly attacking, when we can no longer dupe," and which they throughout contemplate as their own dependencies, united in arms, and furniſhing reſources from our future humiliation and deſtruction. They reſort to that well-known and conſtant alluſion of theirs to antient hiſtory, by which repreſenting "France as modern Rome, and England as modern Carthage"—they accuſe us of national perfidy, and hold England up "as an object to be blotted out from the face of the earth." They falſly aſſert that the Engliſh nation ſupports with impatience the continuance of the war, and has extorted all his majeſty's overtures for peace, "by complaints and reproaches," and above all not only in that paſſage, but throughout their official note, they ſhew the moſt marked adherence to that inſidious and intolerable policy of their ſyſtem, by which they, from the commencement of their revolution, ſought to trouble and ſubvert all the governments in Europe, They ſtudiouſly diſjoin the Engliſh nation from its ſovereign.

10th, Becauſe, having acted throughout the courſe of this awful and momentous criſis upon the principles herein expreſſed, and after having on the preſent occaſion, not only reconſidered, and jealouſly examined their ſoundneſs and validity, but gravely attended to, and ſcrupulouſly weighed the merits of all thoſe arguments which have been offered to induce a dereliction of them, conſcientiouſly adhering to, and firmly abiding by them, I thus ſolemnly record them, in juſtification of my own condu&, and in diſcharge of the duty I owe to my king, my country, and general intereſts of civil ſociety.

WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM.

October 1.

## ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters of Due Caſtelli, 30th Fructidor (Sept. 16.)

"I gave you information, citizen Directors, in my laſt diſpatch, that gen. Wurmſer, obliged to abandon Baſſano, fled in perſon, with the wrecks of two battalions of grenadiers of Montebello, between Vicenza and Verona, where he had rejoined the diviſion he had ordered to march to Verona, 4500 cavalry, and 5000 infantry, the moment he knew that I was preſſing on to Trent.

"The 23d, the diviſion of gen. Angereau arrived at Padua. They collected together the wrecks of the baggage of the Auſtrian army, and 400 men who eſcorted it. The diviſion of Maſſena arrived at Vicenza. Wurmſer found himſelf between the Adige and the Brenta, becauſe two diviſions of the army ſhut up the paſſage from him. There remained no other reſource for him than to throw himſelf into Mantua. But having foreſeen, from the moment of my quitting Trent, this movement of gen. Wurmſer, I left in Verona the general of diviſion Kilmaine, and planted artillery upon the ramparts of the place.

"General Kilmaine, with his uſual ſagacity, kept the enemy in check forty-eight hours, repulſing them by the fire of his artillery every time they attempted to penetrate. I had only been able to leave him forces too inadequate to controul a populous town, and to repulſe a numerous army, that had ſo many reaſons to ſpare nothing that might render them maſters of ſo important a place. He praiſes highly the commander of battalion, Muiron, who commanded the artillery there.

"The 23d, in the evening, gen. Wurmſer learnt the arrival of the diviſion of gen. Maſſena at Vicenza. He felt that he had not a moment more to loſe. He defiled along the Adige, which he croſſed at Porto Legnago.

"The 24th, in the evening, the diviſion of gen. Maſſena paſſed the Adige at Ronco, in the time that the diviſion of gen. Angereau marched from Padua to Port Legnago, being neceſſitated to inform his left, that the enemy might not try to ſave themſelves by Caſtel Bardo.

"The 25th, at dawn, I gave orders to the diviſion of general Maſſena to march to Sanguinetto, to bar the paſſage againſt Wurmſer. General Schuguet, with one brigade, marched to Caſtellaro, and had orders to cut down all the bridges acroſs the Wollinella.

### BATTLE OF CEREA.

"To go from Ronco to Sanguinetto, there are two roads; one of which leads from Ronco, paſſes to the left, following the Adige, and joins the road of Porto Legnago at Mantua. The ſecond leads directly from Ronco to Sanguinetto. It was that which ſhould have been taken: on the contrary, they took the firſt. Gen. Murat, at the head of ſome hundred light horſe, arrived at Cerea and encountering the head of Wurmſer's diviſion, he overthrew ſome ſquadrons of cavalry. Gen, Pigeon, commanding the advanced guard of gen. Maſſena, finding the cavalry engaged, hurried on with his light-infantry to ſuſtain them. He paſſed the village, and took poſſeſſion of the bridge, acroſs which the enemy of neceſſity were to paſs.

"The corps of the diviſion of gen. Maſſena were yet at a great diſtance. After an inſtant of aſtoniſhment and alarm, felt by the diviſion of Wurmſer, that general made his diſpoſitions, overthrew our advanced guard, and retook the bridge and the village of Cerea.

"I had marched there at the firſt report of cannon, but it was too late. We muſt make a bridge of gold to an enemy that flies, or oppoſe a barrier of ſteel. It was neceſſary to reſolve to allow the enemy to eſcape, who from every calculation, and by every probability, would be obliged that day to lay down his arms and ſurrender himſelf priſoner.

"We continued to rally our advanced guard, and returned half the way from Ronco to Cerea. We found, on the field of battle in the morning, more than an hundred of the enemy killed, and we made 250 priſoners. We are indebted to the courage of the 8th battalion of grenadiers, and to the coolneſs of brigadier general Victor, that eſcaped ſo well from a combat ſo unequal.

### BATTLE OF CASTELARO.

"Wurmſer defiled all the night of the 25th towards Mantua, with ſuch rapidity that in the morning he arrived early at Nogara. He learned that the bridges of the Molinella were cut down, and that a French diviſion waited for him at Caſtellaro. He ſaw that it would be indiſcreet to try to force Caſtellaro, becauſe at the dawn we were in purſuit of him.

"I yet hoped to find him engaged with general Schuguet, but unluckily he had not cut down the bridge of Villa Impenta on the Molinelli, at the diſtance of a league to his right. Wurmſer had defiled by that.

"The moment general Schuguet knew his paſſage, he ſent ſome horſe to haraſs and retard his march; but he had too few troops to ſucceed.

"General Charton, with three hundred men, was ſurrounded by a regiment of Cuiraſſiers—Inſtead of poſting themſelves in the ditches, theſe brave men determined boldly to face the cuiraſſiers; but after a vigorous reſiſtance they were ſurrounded. Gen. Charton was killed in battle, and three hundred men made priſoners, among whom was Dugoulet of the 13th half brigade of light infantry.

### TAKING OF PORTO LEGNAGO.

"Gen. Angereau arriving the 24th before Porto Legnago, inveſted the place. Gen. Maſſena ſent thither the brigade of gen. Victor, to inveſt it on the ſide of the Adige. After ſome parley, the garriſon, 1673 ſtrong, ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war on the 17th. We found there 22 pieces of field ordnance with their carriages and waggons; and the 300 men made priſoners by Wurmſer in the battle of Cerea, who by this means were delivered.

### BATTLE OF DUE CASTELI.

"On the 28th, the diviſion of gen. Maſſena ſet out at daybreak, from Caſtellaro towards Mantua, by the road of Due Caſteli, by ſeizing the fauxbourg St. George's to compel the enemy to enter the place. The engagement began at noon—it was too eagerly commenced. The fifth half brigade loſt the road, and did not arrive in time. The numerous cavalry of the enemy confounded our light-infantry; but the brave 32d ſuſtained the combat 'till night, and we remained maſters of the field of battle, two miles diſtant from the Fauxbourg St. George.

"General Schuguet, after having inveſted the Citadel, attacked the Favorite. Already he obtained the greateſt ſucceſs, and had taken from the enemy three pieces of cannon, when he was obliged to fall back and abandon the artillery he had taken.

### BATTLE OF ST. GEORGE'S.

"In the mean time, the Hulans, Huſſars and Cuiraſſiers of the enemy, flushed with this ſlight ſucceſs, inundated the country. General Maſſena laid ambuſcades for them, which obtained a ſucceſs the more happy, as it ſet our light infantry at work with them. We killed or took about 250. The Cuiraſſiers were ſafe, at leaſt from muſket ſhot. The enemy had at leaſt three hundred wounded. It was in theſe little checks that gen. Maſſena diſplayed great firmneſs in rallying his troops, and reconducting them to the battle.

"General Kilmaine, at the head of the 20th dragoons, ſtopped the enemy, and by that did great ſervice. Theſe battles, which in reality were only breathings, gave great confidence to our enemy. We were to augment this by every poſſible means; for no greater happineſs could chance than to drive the enemy to a ſerious affair beyond the ramparts.

"Gen. Maſſena took, on the night of the 28th, a poſition behind. On the morrow, at day-break, we learned that the enemy had drawn out nearly all the garriſon to defend the Favorite and St. George's, and by ſo doing to preſerve the means of getting forage for their numerous cavalry.

"At two o'clock in the afternoon, gen. Bon, proviſorily commanding the diviſion of gen. Angereau, who is ill, arrived from Gouzernolo along the Mincio, and attacked the enemy poſted at St. George's, on our left.

"Gen Saloette haſtened to cut off the communication of the Favorite with the citadel.

"Gen. Pigeon, paſſing by Villa Nova, was to turn a plain, where the cavalry of the enemy could manœuvre, and to cut off the communication from the Favorite to St. George's.

"While theſe different attacks were commenced, general Victor, with the 18th half brigade of Battle, in cloſe column by battalions, at the head of his diviſion, marched againſt the enemy. The 32d half brigade, ſupported by general Kilmaine, at the head of two regiments of cavalry, marched by the right to receive the enemy, and puſh them on the ſide where general Pigeon was.

"The battle began on all ſides with great ſpirit. The 8th battalion of grenadiers, placed in the van, and led by the adjutant general Leclerc and my aid-du-camp Marmont, performed prodigies of valour.

"The 4th half brigade, who on the left had begun the battle, attracted the particular attention of the enemy, who found themſelves penetrated in the centre. We carried at. George's. A ſquadron of cuiraſſiers charged a battalion of the 18th, which received them bayonet fixed, and made priſoners of all who ſurvived the charge.

"We have made in this battle 2000 priſoners, among whom are a complete regiment of Cuiraſſiers and a diviſion of Hulans. The enemy muſt have had 2300 men killed or wounded. We have taken 25 pieces of cannon, with their waggons attached.

"Among our wounded, on the 28th and 29th, are Gen. Victor, Gen. Berlin, Gen. St. Hilaire, Gen. Mayers, wounded going to the aſſiſtance of a ſoldier charged by one of the enemy's cuiraſſiers; Gen. Murat, ſlightly wounded, Lannes, head of brigade Valland, head of battalion, Leclerc, head of brigade, of the 10th regiment of light horſe, was wounded charging at the head of his regiment in the affair of the 25th. The chief of brigade of the 18th, who had his horſe ſhot under him in the affair of Baſſano, diſtinguiſhed himſelf particularly. Sucket, head of battalion of the 18th, was wounded on the 25th, fighting courageouſly at the head of his battalion. No one of the general officers is dangerouſly wounded, and I hope we ſhall not long be deprived of their ſervices.

"Thus if the garriſon of Mantua has been reinforced by nearly 5000 infantry, I reckon that the battle of St. George's may have coſt them an equal number. As to the cavalry, it is acceſſion to be embarraſſment and conſummates all.

"I do not doubt that Wurmſer will uſe every poſſible effort to get out of Mantua with them.

"Since the 16th of the month we have been conſtantly fighting, and always the ſame men againſt new troops. The enemy, whom we have nearly deſtroyed, was then very formidable—it appeared alſo that they had hoſtile deſigns, but we have prevented them, and ſurpriſed them at the time they were making their movement.

"I ſend you my aid-de-camp Marmont, bearer of 22 flags from the Auſtrians. BUONAPARTE."

## PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1796.

His Excellency JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Eſq. is unanimouſly elected Governor of Maryland by the Legiſlature of that State.

### ELECTORS.

The State of Maryland chooſes ten Electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States. We are aſſured that ſeven out of this number are firm Federaliſts.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Royal, (Martinique,) dated October 12, 1796.

"The mortality that prevails here among the army, navy and inhabitants is almoſt beyond conception. It appears from the returns that there have died in the army, from the firſt of April laſt to the firſt of September, 5650. A company of artillerymen which conſiſted of 130, loſt in the month of Auguſt 61 men, and out of 23 officers, there died 17—and their loſs of men among the ſhipping here is not leſs conſiderable, for the Majeſtic loſt by death in the ſpace of ſix weeks 225 of her officers and men—at St. Lucia it is ſaid to be more ſickly if poſſible than at this place. I was informed yeſterday that there was but about 500 at St. Lucia fit for duty, and that Abercromby's army was conſidered as knock'd up."

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.

| ARRIVED. | | Days |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Bacchus, Robbins | Hamburg | 59 |
| Enterprize, Nones | ditto | |
| Goddeſs of Plenty, Neſbit | Port-au-Prince | |
| Æriel, Ferris | Martinique | |
| Lucy, Reſt | Charleſton | |
| Pennſylvania, York | Bordeaux | 64 |
| Arethuſa, M'Keown | Amſterdam | |
| Brig Carolina, Clark | ditto | 14 |
| Jenny, Alcorn | Madeira | |
| Twins, Keeler | St. Croix | 23 |
| Schr. Eagle, Denny | Port-au-Prince | |
| Murſqueto, Harſhaw | Jeremie | 23 |
| Delight, Pierce | Cape-Nichola-Mole | 24 |
| Eagle, Scellers | Charleſton | 15 |
| Sloop Commerce, Oſborn | New-York | 4 |

Ship Proſperity, captain Craig, arrived at London about the 25th September. The Fame, captain Jones, paſſed Graveſend the 5th October, for London. The brig Abigail, captain Phelan, was ſafe arrived there, and the ſhip Alexander Hamilton, captain Kirkbride, had arrived at Liverpool about the 3d October, all from Philadelphia.

Ship Eagle, captain Foſdick, was to ſail from London about the 12th ult.

The ſhip Old Tom, of Philadelphia, ſailed from Kingſton, Jamaica, on the 6th ult. for this port.

Captain Glover, in the ſchooner Ranger, arrived here the 15th inſtant, ſpoke the brig Eliza, captain Horn, in lat. 22, long. 72, from Charleſton bound to Jamaica, out 18 days, all well.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19.

| *Arrived at this port.* | | Days |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Merchant, Roſſeter | Briſtol and Fayal | 29 |
| Maryland, Sprake | Bordeaux | 30 |
| Mary Ann, Loring | Amſterdam | 57 |
| Mercury, Brown | Bencolen, E. Indies | 110 |
| Brig Flora, Bower | Havannah | 21 |
| Schr. Apollo, Howell | Coaſt of Guinea | 54 |
| Amelia, ——— | Barbadoes | 57 |
| Three Anns, Richards | Malaga | 45 |

Ship New-York, of New-York, from Cadiz, is captured by a Britiſh 74, and ſent to Halifax.

The Joſeph, from this port, is arrived at Dublin.

The Ganges is arrived at Cork.

The Induſtry and the Columbia are arrived at London.—The Briſeis is arrived at Weymouth.

## BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, November 21.

Captain Cobb, of the ſhip Hazen, arrived yeſterday from Cadiz, which he left the 9th October, informs us, that, about the 20th September, the Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of near forty ſail, left that harbour, and with the intention, as was ſuppoſed, of joining a French fleet in the Mediterranean. The Britiſh veſſels remained ſtill embargoed, and the captains and crews leaving them, as no proſpect of accommodation with the Britiſh court appeared to be near at hand. This is the latteſt intelligence from Spain.

Mr. Iznardi, the American conſul, had engaged his paſſage with captain Cobb, for this country; who waited two days for him, and was then obliged to leave him.

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. Terry and Co. dated, Malaga, October 10, to their correſpondents in this city.

"HOSTILITIES having actually commenced on our part againſt England, we expect, that THIS VERY DAY WAR will be formally DECLARED."

The above is one day later than the intelligence by captain Cobb, from Cadiz.

Brook Watſon, eſquire, the Britiſh commiſſary general during the laſt war in this country, and lately on the continent of Europe, has been elected lord mayor of London.

Talleyrand Perigord, late biſhop of Autun, had arrived in France, and was immediately appointed ſecretary of the National Inſtitute, of which he is a member.

The Amphion frigate, of 32 guns, lately blew up at Portſmouth. The captain (J. Pellew, brother of ſir Edward) and a few others, were the only perſons ſaved from the whole crew.

On Saturday evening arrived, the French corvette Ranger, of 14 guns, in a ſhort paſſage from Breſt.—She is ſaid to bring diſpatches—and the report alſo is, that ſhe brings a NEW commiſſion for citizen Adet, as miniſter NEAR this government. On her paſſage, ſhe had a BRUSH with an Engliſh armed brig—from certain circumſtances, ſuppoſed to have been the Swallow (brig) packet, which ſailed from Falmouth a few days after the Princeſs of Wales packet, now in this harbour.


Pantheon,

*AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE,*

For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES,

Corner of Cheſnut and Sixth-ſtreets.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Wedneſday, Nov. 23,

Will be preſented,

A grand and manly diſplay of

HORSEMANSHIP,

By the equeſtrian company.

A Ballet Dance, called,

The TWO PHILOSOPHERS.

A Diſh of all Sorts, or Every Man to his own Tavern, a comic ſong. By Mr. Durang.

In the courſe of the entertainments, Mr. Chambers will ſing the hunting ſong of "The Twins of Latona." A comic ſong, by Miſs Sully, (being her ſecond appearance in this city.)

The whole to conclude with the grand pantomime of

The DEATH of CAPTAIN COOK.

Days of Performance to be Monday, Wedneſday, Thurſday and Saturday.

A Capital Sale at Auction.

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 24th inſtant, at Mr. Morris's back ſtores in Taylor's-alley, near Front, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, will be ſold, by the bale and in lots,

*A Quantity of*

Freſh imported WOOLENS;

CONSISTING OF

25 Bales Roſe and Striped Blankets, aſſorted, about 3/1. ſterling each.

3 Ditto Point ditto.

12 Ditto Flannels, Baizes, and Swanſkins.

10 Ditto Coatings, mixed and blue.

2 Caſes Hoſiery.

Printed Catalogues of the above will be handed out at the ſubſcriber's ſtore, and the Goods opened for inſpection the day previous to the Sale, of which the terms will be approved Notes at ſeventy-five days.

JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer.

November 22.

This Day is Publiſhed,

In an octavo pamphlet, by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

*An Authentic Tranſlation of*

A NOTE

*From the Miniſter of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States.*

Nov. 22. †

Juſt Publiſhed,

By MATHEW CAREY, at No. 118, Market-ſtreet,

*PART FIRST OF*

AN ADDRESS

*To the Electors of the Preſident of the United States,*

Firſt publiſhed in the Gazette of the United States, in a ſeries of papers under the ſignature of "A FEDERALIST."

Containing ſome ſtrictures on Mr. Adams's Defence of the American Conſtitutions, and on the Eſſays of PHOCION, ſince publiſhed without that ſignature, in a pamphlet entitled "The pretenſions of Thomas Jefferſon to the Preſidency examined, and the charges againſt John Adams refuted."

Nov. 22. ‖3

*In the Preſs,*

And ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

(By WILLIAM COBBETT, oppoſite Chriſt Church)

The Gros Mouſqueton Diplomatique;

OR,

Diplomatic Blunderbuſs:

Containing Citizen Adet's Notes to the Secretary of State, as alſo his Cockade Proclamation; with a preface.

By PETER PORCUPINE. Nov. 21 3t

For Sale or Charter,

*The Brig Lady Waſhington,*

Built in New-England in 1790, and completely repaired the preſent year; ſhe is 133 tons burthen; has ſtowed 515 hhds. of ſeed, and 14,000 M. ſtaves, and is now in good order to perform an European voyage with little expenſe. For particulars and terms of payment apply to the maſter on board, or to

Samuel Coates,

No. 82, South Front-ſtreet.

*Alſo, on board ſaid veſſel, for ſale,*

Forty hogſheads Newbury RUM.

November 22. *1

## A few Pipes of WINE,

Imported in the brig FAME, from Madeira, to be sold by MORDECAI LEWIS,

Who has also to dispose of on reasonable terms,

IRISH LINENS, well assorted
BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS
WIDE NANKEENS
COSSAS AND BAFTAS
RAVENS DUCK
DIAPERS
QUICK SILVER
CHINA
ROLL BRIMSTONE, &c.

Ober 27. tawtm

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## WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

*HIGH-STREET,*

Has received by the late arrivals,

*A Well Selected Assortment of*

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,

Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;

*Amongst which are*

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c, &c.

October 26. d

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## W. Young, Mills, and Son.

Have for Sale, a large assortment of

PRINTING and WRITING PAPERS

Which will include 500 reams of fine demy wove printing paper,

| | |
|---|---|
| Imperial | Folio and Quarto Post, gilt |
| Super-Royal | Small Folio Post, plain, |
| Royal | Ditto gilt |
| Medium | Blossom paper assorted |
| Demy | Transparent Folio Post |
| Thick post in folio | Sup. fine & common Foolscap |
| Ditto in 4to | Marbled papers |
| Extra large folio Post | COARSE PAPERS. |
| Ditto 4to | London brown assorted |
| Folio Post wove | Log-book paper |
| Quarto ditto | Hatters' paper |
| Folio wove post lined | Stainers' paper |
| Quarto ditto do. | Common brown |
| Ditto gilt do. | Patent sheathing paper |
| Common size Folio Post | Bonnet boards |
| Ditto quarto plain | Bookbinders' boards. |

ALSO,

A variety of other Stationary Articles:

Viz Wedgwood and glass philosophical Inkstands, well assorted, pewter ink-chests of various sizes, round pewter ink-stands. paper, brass and polished leather ink-stands for the pocket, shining sand and sand boxes, pounce and pounce boxes, ink and ink-powder, black leather and red morocco pocket books with and without instruments of various sizes, counting-house and pocket pen-knives of the best quality, ass-skin tablet and memorandum books, red and coloured wafers, common size office do. quills from half a dollar to three dollars per hundred, black lead pencils, mathematical instruments, &c. &c.

All sorts and sizes of blank-books ready made or made to order, bank checks, blank bills of exchange, and notes of hand executed in copper-plates, bills of lading, manifests, seaman's articles and journals, &c. &c.

A well selected collection of miscellaneous books. Also, of Greek, Latin, and English Classics, as are now in use in the colleges and schools of the United States.

W. Young, Mills, & Son have just published in one large volume 12 mo. Sheridan's Dictionary for the use of schools, 1 50-100 dollars.—Also the same work large 8vo. price three dollars.

Nov. 6. taw3w.

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## SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

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## For Sale by JOHN J. PARRY,

*No. 38, S. Second near Chesnut-street,*

A few excellent GOLD WATCHES,

From Forty to One Hundred Dollars,

And SILVER WATCHES,

Of various prices—all warranted.

An assortment of Chains, Seals, Keys, and Trinkets,

Eight Day Clocks supplied, and Clocks & Watches repaired with dispatch and great care.

Best Watch Glasses by the groce.

November 12. tuf&s2w

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## Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

*A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,*

Doreas, &c. Also,

*A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,*

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

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## Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

*Robins Chamberlaine.*

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

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## By Authority.

*Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.*

*Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.*

### SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

| | | | Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | 20,000 | Dollars | 20,000 |
| 1 do. of | 10,000 | do. | 10,000 |
| 3 do. of | 5,000 | do. | 15,000 |
| 4 do. of | 2,000 | do. | 8,000 |
| 20 do. of | 1,000 | do. | 20,000 |
| 39 do. of | 500 | do. | 19,500 |
| 80 do. of | 200 | do. | 16,000 |
| 200 do. of | 100 | do. | 20,000 |
| 300 do. of | 50 | do. | 15,000 |
| 1 do. of | 500 | do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no. | 500 |
| 5 do. of | 3,000 | do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos | 15,000 |
| 9,400 do. of | 15 | do. | 141,000 |
| | | 10,054 Prizes | 300,000 |
| | | 10,046 Blanks | |

30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars 300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

*Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller,* COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

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## DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

*Elegant New Ball Rooms,*

In Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c, enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-street.

Oct. 17. tthf

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## SWANN'S,

*Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary.*

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

### T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov 5. 4th&f.

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Philadelphia, November 6, 1796.

ALL persons desirous to contract for furnishing of Rations and Quarter-Masters stores, for the troops in Philadelphia or Fort-Mifflin, on Mud Island, during the year 1797—are requested to send their proposals sealed, on or before the first day of December next, to

TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.

The component parts of the Rations, are

1 pound of Flour or Bread
1 pound of Beef or 3-4 of a pound of Pork
1-2 a gill of Rum, Brandy or Whiskey
1 quart of Salt
2 quarts of Vinegar
2 pounds of Soap
1 pound of Candles } For 100 Rations

Nov. 9

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## Any PERSON

*Who is well acquainted with the River*

MISSISIPPI,

And will give Directions for sailing into the same, that can be depended on, shall be generously rewarded for his information, provided he will leave the directions with Mr. John Fenno, printer, Philadelphia, or Edmund M. Blunt, Newburyport.

November 3. 12awgm

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## City of Washington.

### SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

*FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE*

FEDERAL CITY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A magnificent dwelling-house, | 20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are | | 50,000 |
| 1 ditto | 15,000 & cash | 25,000 | 40,000 |
| 1 ditto | 15,000 & cash | 15,000 | 30,000 |
| 1 ditto | 10,000 & cash | 10,000 | 20,000 |
| 1 ditto | 5,000 & cash | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 ditto | 5,000 & cash | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 cash prize of | | | 10,000 |
| 2 do. | 5,000 each, are | | 10,000 |
| 10 do. | 1,000 | | 10,000 |
| 20 do. | 500 | | 10,000 |
| 00 do. | 100 | | 10,000 |
| 200 do. | 50 | | 10,000 |
| 400 do. | 25 | | 10,000 |
| 1,000 do. | 20 | | 20,000 |
| 15,000 do. | 10 | | 150,000 |
| 16,739 Prizes. | | | |
| 33,261 Blanks. | | | |
| 50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, | | | 400,000 |

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.---The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor this design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

*SAMUEL BLODGET.*

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells' Cooper's Ferry. eo

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## *RANAWAY,*

About the 1st of October last, from the plantation of Mr. Thomas F. Brooke, (in Prince George's county) to whom he was hired, a NEGRO MAN, named CÆSAR; 33 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; well made; of a yellowish complexion; a little pockmarked: has, when spoken to, rather a down look, and submissive tone of voice: the clothes he had before he absconded were of plain, such as labouring Negroes usually wear, but these he may probably exchange for others: he will doubtless endeavour to pass for a freeman, having, as I have been informed, assumed the name of Butler: I have reason to believe that he went to Baltimore, from whence he is said to have gone to some part of the Susquehannah, probably with a view of getting to Pennsylvania. A reward of Thirty Dollars will be given to the person who may take him and so secure him in some jail that I may get him again, if taken in this state, and Fifty dollars if taken out of the state, and if brought home or secured in the jail of Prince George's county all reasonable charges will be paid by ALEXR. COVINGTON.

Maryland, Prince George's County, 2nd November, 1796. } 11th t&f4w

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## Treasury Department,

*September* 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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*Philadelphia, 6th November,* 1796.

ALL persons desirous to contract to furnish for the Army of the United States, the following articles, or any portion of them, are requested to send in their proposals sealed on or before the 15th December next to

*Tench Francis, Purveyor.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 252 Pair of leather breeches, | The patterns may be viewed at Samuel Hodgdon's, Esq. public store on the first wharf above Arch-street. |
| 252 Pair of boots, | |
| 1042 Artillery hats, | |
| 2108 Infantry hats, | |
| 4600 Pair of shoes, No. 1: | |
| 8000 Pair of shoes, No. 2. | |

November 8. tu & stD1

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## James Musgrave,

*GOLDSMITH & JEWELLER,*

No. 42, South Second-street,

HAS just received an assortment of Plated Ware and Jewellery, Plated Tea and Coffee Urns, Coffee Pots, Tea ditto, Castors from 5 to 8 bottles, Sugar and Cream Basons, Bottle Stands, Baskets, high Candlesticks, Brackets and Chamber ditto, Branches, Sconces, a variety of Silver and Plated Shoe Larchets, Spurs, &c. &c. warranted of the best plate; Ladies and Gentlemens Gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys; Necklaces, Neck Chains, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Lockets, Breast Pins, Stone Knee-Buckles, with many other articles in the above branches.

He has likewise received an extensive assortment of japann'd tea and coffee Urns, persian, blue, brown, black and gold.

All kinds of work in the gold and silver line; miniatures set, and hair work executed as usual.

November 9. tu th & f

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## To be Sold,

60,400 Acres of Land.

Lying on the river Alleghany, in the county of Northumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania.

400 Acres Land,

In Bald Eagle township, Northumberland county aforesaid.

60,000 Acres Land,

Lying on the waters of the Oconee and Canouchee rivers, in the county of Washington, in the state of Georgia.

174,000 Acres Land,

Lying on the waters of the Ohopee and Canouchee rivers, in the county of Montgomery, in the state of Georgia.

31,033 Acres Land,

Lying in Orangeburgh district, in the state of South Carolina. And,

146,986 Acres Land,

Lying in Charleston district, in the said state of South Carolina.

An Half acre Lot of Grond,

In the town of Richmond, Virginia.

The above Lands will be sold low.—Apply to

*George Meade.*

Philadelphia, 11th Nov. 1796. tu&s 19thD

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THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

*Price* 37 1-2 *Cents.*

The Pretensions of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency,

*EXAMINED,*

And the Charges against John Adams

*REFUTED.*

Addressed to the Citizens of America in general, and, particularly,

*To the Electors of the President.*

Sold by

W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON, Corner of Second and Chesnut-streets.

November 5. tts

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## WANTED,

As COOK, in a private family,

A YOUNG WOMAN who can produce good recommendations of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printer.

November 17. 3tf

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## Lost Last Evening,

At Ricketts's Amphitheatre, (supposed to be taken by some villain out of a gentleman's pocket)

A red Morocco-Leather POCKET-BOOK,

Containing about 185 dollars in bank notes; three notes of hand of Ross and Simson, No. 304, 305 and 306, dated 12th last August, payable 60 days after date, to the order of Paul Siemen, together for 5150 dollars; an order of Mrs. Ann Macpherson, from Paul Siemen, on Lachlin Mac Neal, Esq. at Port-au-Prince, for 100 dollars; besides several letters and papers of no use but to the proprietor. The notes of hand and order are without endorsement. EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD is offered to any person who will discover and secure the thief, and FORTY DOLLARS for only bringing the above mentioned notes and papers at No. 129, corner of Front and Mulberry streets. d Oct. 11.

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## Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Viz 1 Prize of | 20,000 | dollars, | 20,000 |
| 1 ditto | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 7 last drawn Tickets, each | 5,000 | | 35,000 |
| 6 ditto | 1,000 | | 6,000 |
| 10 ditto | 400 | | 4,000 |
| 20 ditto | 100 | | 2,000 |
| 55 ditto | 50 | | 2,750 |
| 5750 ditto | 12 | | 69,008 |
| To be raised for the Canal, | | | 26,250 |
| 5850 Prizes, | | | 175,000 |
| 11650 Blanks, not two to a prize. | | | |
| 17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, - | | | 175,000 |

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

*(Signed)* NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

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PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]